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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff,

v.

RILEY LEIF VARNEY,  
  
Defendant.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND  
ORDER CONTINUING TRIAL  
AND EXCLUDING TIME  
UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT**

Case No. 2:19CR00464 RJS

Chief District Judge Robert J. Shelby

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This Order Continuing Trial and Excluding Time Under the Speedy Trial Act is entered in response to the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (“COVID-19”) in the District of Utah.

On March 13, 2020, a [National Emergency was declared](#) in response to the nationwide outbreak, which the [World Health Organization](#) has [declared a global pandemic](#). The numbers of confirmed [COVID-19 cases and deaths within the United States](#) continue to increase daily. [The United States has more COVID-19 cases as any other country.](#)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) has issued [guidance](#) to combat the spread of COVID-19, and to promote the health and well-being of the nation. This guidance includes [recommendations](#) that all Americans avoid close contact with others (*i.e.*, being within six feet) and wear cloth face coverings in public or when around others. Despite this guidance, the CDC continues to report thousands of new COVID-19 cases in the United States each day. And available evidence suggests there is difficulty in accurately tracking the spread of COVID-19 because many cases go undetected due to varying degrees of symptoms and a lack of available testing.

In Utah, Governor Gary Herbert declared a state of emergency and issued a “Stay Safe, Stay Home” directive to all Utahns. The directive was initially set to expire on April 13, 2020, but was extended through May 1, 2020. Governor Herbert also extended the “soft closure” of all public schools for the remainder of the school year (*i.e.*, May 13, 2020, to June 5, 2020, depending on the school). Recently, the [State moved to “low risk”](#) as [case counts appeared to have leveled off](#). But since then, there has been a [statewide spike in case counts](#). The “low risk” stage still imposes strong restrictions on the general public, particularly in group activities in small spaces. Persons who are older, immunocompromised or considered at high risk of contracting the virus must still take strict precautions.

Additionally, the Court has issued several General Court Orders in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 in the District of Utah.

- [General Order 20-008](#) placed restrictions on visitors to the District’s courthouse effective March 12, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-009](#) postponed most civil and criminal proceedings, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act<sup>1</sup> for all criminal cases in the District from March 16, 2020, through May 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-010](#) modified court operations for some criminal proceedings and offender supervision effective March 23, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-011](#) expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities for many criminal proceedings under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act effective March 31, 2020, and continuing for 90 days.
- [General Order 20-012](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to June 15, 2020, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act<sup>2</sup> for all criminal cases through June 15, 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3161(b)(7)(A).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

- [General Order 20-017](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to August 1, 2020, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act<sup>3</sup> for all criminal cases through August 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-020](#) renewed findings made in General Order 20-011, and extended for up to 90 additional days – through October 8, 2020 – the authorizations made under the CARES Act for expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities in many criminal cases.

An “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act is disfavored and “was meant to be a rarely used tool for those cases demanding more flexible treatment.”<sup>4</sup> However, based on the ongoing nature of the COVID-19 outbreak in the District, the effect of national and local public health recommendations and directives (including restrictions on travel and the availability of hotel accommodations), and the findings and conclusions in General Orders 20-009 through 20-012, 20-017, and 20-020, it is necessary and appropriate to continue trial in this case and exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act. The expanding number of COVID-19 cases and deaths nationally, and in Utah, and Governor Herbert’s extension of the “Stay Safe, Stay Home” directive and “soft closure” of public schools demand modifications in court practices to protect the public health. Courts and court operations are necessarily social operations, involving many people.

The need to protect the health of the public in the midst of a deadly pandemic outweighs the rights of Defendant and the public to a speedy trial. Moreover, there is a significantly reduced ability to obtain an adequate spectrum of jurors and available counsel, witnesses, and court personnel to be present in the courtroom for trial. Empaneling a jury, conducting a trial, and arranging jury deliberations, with due regard for health and safety, considering the broad spectrum of participants and their contacts outside the court, is not currently possible in the

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<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> [United States v. Toombs](#), 574 F.3d 1262, 1269 (10th Cir. 2009).

physical facilities available to the court. Long exposure in confined spaces, which is inherent in trial, increases risk of infection. Video and audio conferencing, used for hearings, are not available for trials. Counsel's ability to adequately prepare for trial, including locating and consulting with witnesses, and defense counsel's ability to confer with Defendant, under these circumstances is also greatly reduced.

A failure to continue trial under these circumstances would result in a miscarriage of justice<sup>5</sup> and would deny counsel for the government and Defendant the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, the ends of justice served by such a continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and Defendant in a speedy trial.<sup>7</sup> This continuance is not predicated on general congestion of the court's calendar or lack of diligent preparation by counsel.<sup>8</sup>

### ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the 3-day jury trial previously scheduled to begin on June 23, 2020 is continued to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 2020, at 9:00 a.m. Accordingly, the time from the entry of [General Order 20-009](#), March 16, 2020, and the new trial date is excluded from Defendant's speedy trial computation for good cause.

SO ORDERED this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of September 2020.

BY THE COURT:

  
 ROBERT L. SHELBY  
 United States Chief District Judge

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<sup>5</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(i).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(A).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(C).